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BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1951

STAFFORD :
CHRONICLE PRESS, GREENGATE STREET

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD.



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,
5, MARTIN STREET,
STAFFORD.

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1951

H. B. BINKS

Medical Officer of Health

IVOR O. WILLIAMS

Senior Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN MERREY

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR COLLINS

Ald. Dobson	Coun. Miss Hillsdon	Coun. Mrs. Mellor
„ Owen	„ Mrs. Cotterill	„ Schroeder
„ Mrs. Turney	„ Hodgens	„ Storer
	„ Tyler	„ Mrs. Wilford

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

*H. B. BINKS, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part-time) :

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR :

*I. O WILLIAMS, Cert. R. San. Inst., and Certificated Meat Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS :

*K. A. SIMS, Cert., S.I.B.

*W. A. STOCKER, Cert. S.I.B. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

SENIOR CLERK : MRS. H. N. JACKSON.

CLERKS : K. H. J. GREEN, Miss S. BEVAN (Resigned September 30th, 1951), Miss E. M. ARKINSTALL (from October 1st, 1951).

*Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE
5 MARTIN STREET
STAFFORD

July, 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the health of Stafford.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the instructions laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 42/51, dated 10th December, 1951.

There have been no serious epidemics reported during the year, and the statistics in many respects are satisfactory.

Tuberculosis mentioned below caused a death rate of only 0.07 per 1,000 population. The Death Rate of 10.3 compares with 12.5 for the whole country. The Birth Rate of 17.4 per 1,000 compares with a figure of 15.5 for the country as a whole. On the other hand, the Infantile Mortality Rate has swung back to 34.25 per 1,000 live births, and compares with 29.6 for the country and 20.4 for the Borough last year. This is mitigated somewhat by an improvement in the Still Birth Rate which is 20.8 as against 25.9 last year.

(The Statistics quoted above should be read in conjunction with tables given in the report which cover longer periods, and are, therefore, in view of our small population, more informative).

DYSENTERY.—The mild form due to the Sonne bacilli has again been closely followed up by the Health Department. It is disappointing not to be able to state the vehicle, or vehicles, through which the spread takes place throughout the community. Apparently there are a large number of persons who are carriers, and the best mode of prevention for the present is personal cleanliness both in the home and outside.

DIPHTHERIA.—A Circular has been received from the Ministry of Health showing that in 1944 there were 23,199 notifications, and 934 deaths occurred throughout the country, and for the year 1951 there were 699 notifications and 34 deaths. The latter figures are provisional, but these figures for the country as a whole are very encouraging. Parents must remember, however, that there is something they must do—there is a price to be paid—they must ensure that their children are submitted for Immunisation.

The absence of clinical evidence of the presence of the disease is no indication that this procedure is no longer necessary.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Abstracts of a report on the Radiological Survey of Stafford mentioned on page 31 makes satisfactory reading. An enquiry made of the doctor in charge of another large group of employees revealed that, although the firm did not participate in the survey, his experience of the many Radiological examinations made necessary by the type of work engaged in, supports the report.

Housing provision, sewage disposal, water supply—these three undertakings are still the concern of the Borough Council, and they are so closely interwoven that the shortcomings of one affect the others. Any extensions of, or extensive major alterations to, however, cannot be undertaken without the leave of higher authority. Consequently, if leave has been asked for and permission to proceed has been unduly withheld to one, and permission to extend is granted to another, without considering the balance of all, any unpleasant consequences arising cannot fairly be placed upon the Council.

The Committees concerned are aware of the situation, and a solution will be found so that the Housing programme will proceed.

Progress in the abatement of the nuisance caused by smoke emission at the Salt Works is dealt with on page 16.

The preliminary report of the Census for the year 1951 contains the following figures. In 1931 the population consisted of 30,851 persons, and in 1951 it is stated to be 40,275, an increase of 30.5%. The population consisted of 19,924 males and 20,351 females. The interesting point is that the proportion of males in this increase is 7% greater than that of the females. The increase in the number of males in relation to females indicates that Stafford is becoming more industrialised, and no doubt this will be supported by the figures for age and sex distribution yet to be published. It must be remembered that the adjustment of boundaries in 1934 was responsible for not only an additional 1,562 acres to the Borough but for the population based on that land which was (in the 1931 Census) 1,366 persons.

I would again express my thanks to the members of the Council for their continued consideration and support in my work and to my colleagues and members of my staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. B. BINKS.

REPORT

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics.

Area of Borough	.. .. .	5,089 acres
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1951	.. .. .	40,110
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to Rate Books	.. .. .	11,122
Rateable Value (31st March, 1951)	..	£247,735
Sum represented by a penny rate (1950–51)		£988 5 6

The total of 11,122 inhabited houses is made up as follows :

Houses	.. .. .	10,700
Licensed Houses	.. .. .	88
Farm Houses	.. .. .	17
Shops with living accommodation	..	317

Social Conditions.

Mr. Arnold, the Manager of the Employment Exchange, has supplied the following survey :—

“Employment in Stafford has been maintained at a very high level during 1951, with some slackness developing in the Boot and Shoe industry towards Christmas. Subject to the supply of essential materials, fuel and power, most industries in Stafford should be busy throughout 1952, though increase production for defence may occasion some redistribution of labour. The present short-time working in the Boot and Shoe industry may well disappear with the spring demands, and, with vacancies to fill in other industries, the prospects of maintaining full employment remain good.”

Approximate numbers employed in the principal industries and services in Stafford :—

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Electrical Engineering & Contracting	5,700	1,250	6,950
Engineering (Non-electrical) ..	2,450	600	3,050
Local Government (incl. Education)	1,300	850	2,150*
Shoe Manufacture	850	1,000	1,850
Abrasives & Cast Concrete Products	1,300	400	1,700
Distributive Trades	800	750	1,550
Transport and Communications ..	1,050	200	1,250
Agriculture and Forestry	1,100	120	1,220*
Building and Civil Engineering ..	750	20	770
Salt Production	320	80	400
Electricity and Gas Undertakings	300	20	320
Sawmilling and Woodworking ..	220	30	250
Printing	140	40	180
Wood Heel and Last Manufacture	100	70	170

*Estimated total employed in Stafford and district.
Borough figures not available.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1951.

Live Births. (See Table 1, page 34)

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 17.4.

Registered live births :—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	674	369	305
Illegitimate	27	19	8
	<hr/> 701 <hr/>	<hr/> 388 <hr/>	<hr/> 313 <hr/>

Still Births.

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. 20.8.

Stillbirths :—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	18	11	7
Illegitimate	1	1	—
	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

Deaths.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 10.3.

	Total	Males	Females
*Deaths	416 ..	218 ..	198

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. Nil
Deaths

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—
Other maternal causes	—
	—
Total	—
	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	24 ..	15 ..	9
Illegitimate	— ..	— ..	—
	—	—	—
Totals	24 ..	15 ..	9
	—	—	—

* The Registrar-General supplies “Comparability Factors” to each district based on the age and sex of its population as shown at the last Census. When the recorded death rate of a town is multiplied by this factor the corrected death rate is obtained. This is truly comparable with the death rate of any town similarly treated. The factor for Stafford is 1.06. The corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is therefore 10.9. Similarly for the Birth Rate—the factor is 1.02 and the corrected Birth Rate is 18.4.

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	34.25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	35.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	69
„ „ Measles (all ages)	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

Notes on Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.—The total number of registered live births for the year was 388 males and 313 females (See table, page 34).

The birth rate at 17.4 remains above the pre-war level, and births exceed deaths by 285.

The difference between 701 registered and the 926 notified live births is due to the number of babies born to non-resident mothers, and amounts to 24.29% of the total notified births. In the Maternity Homes and Hospitals 618 live and still births took place.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered was 416 as against 378 last year.

Principal Causes of Death.

A list of the principal causes of death is set out below with, for comparison, percentage and rates per 1,000 of the population for 1950.

Heart Disease and Cancer again constitute the greater number. Increases in the number dying from Respiratory diseases and from Prematurity are also recorded.

	Rates per 1,000 of the population		Percentage of whole	Percentage of whole
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Heart Disease ..	5.3	5.3	56.0	51.9
Cancer	1.27	1.72	13.49	16.58
Bronchitis, Pneu- monia, etc. ..	0.60	0.84	6.35	8.17
Tuberculosis ..	0.25	0.07	2.64	0.72
Prematurity ..	0.15	0.27	1.59	2.64
Road deaths ..	0.10	0.12	1.06	1.2

On page 36 is a Short List of Causes of Death as supplied by the Registrar-General.

Infantile Mortality.

The rate for 1951 is 34.2 per 1,000 live births.

The rise in the rate is due to the increase in deaths in the neo-natal period, i.e., for the first four weeks after birth, from prematurity and congenital deformity.

A table showing the causes of deaths of babies under one year of age follows :—

Causes of Death of Babies	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	6	3	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Deformity	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	5
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Intussusception ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ..	9	5	2	—	16	3	1	3	1	24

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are being carried out in this Area by the County Council as the Local Health Authority and the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board as the Hospital and Specialist Services Authority. These two bodies carry out their duties locally through an Area Committee in the case of the former, and as to the latter, by two Management Committees, one for physical ills, i.e., the Stafford and District Hospital Management Committee and the other the Mid-Staffs. (Mental) Hospital Management Committee for mental diseases.

The General Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and supplementary Ophthalmic Services are administered by an Executive Council constituted for the area of the Local Health Authority.

Briefly, under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Health Authority is responsible for :—

- (21) The provision, equipping and maintenance of Health Centres.
- (22) The making of arrangements for the care of mothers and young children.
- (23) Midwifery.
- (24) Health Visiting.

- (25) Home Nursing.
- (26) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (27) Ambulance Services.
- (28) Prevention of illness—care and after care.
- (29) Domestic Help.

The County Council as the Local Health Authority has delegated the day to day duties under part III of the National Health Service Act, and nine Area Committees have been established. Stafford Borough is included in No. 3 Area. Representatives nominated to serve on this Committee are as follows :—

Representatives appointed by County Health Committee
—4. Representatives appointed by Councils of County Districts.—Stafford Borough 4, Stafford R.D. 2, Stone U.D. 1, Stone R.D. 2, Executive Council Representative 1, Regional Hospital Board Representative 1.

Ambulances.

The County Ambulance Service provides a fleet of Ambulances with personnel for an area which includes Stafford. This service has been adequate during the year.

Care and After Care.

The services of both voluntary and statutory provision for the aged are set out below.

Residential Statutory.

Fernleigh Hostel, Marston Road—172 beds.

Receives members of either sex in need of care and attention.

Westhorpe Hostel, Rowley Park—14 beds.

Receives ladies only.

George Newman Cottages, Wolstanton—6 beds.

Accommodation for 2–3 weeks for aged persons who are in need of care owing to the illness, or absence on holiday, of those who normally look after them. This Hostel serves the whole county.

Residential Voluntary.

“Wilford House,” Wolverhampton Road—14 beds.

Provided by the Eventide Homes Committee. Receives members of either sex. Opened early in 1951.

Non-resident—Voluntary.

The following organisations are carrying out very useful and sound work :—

The “Old Folk,” a Branch of the Stafford Guild of Social Welfare, hold monthly meetings at the Methodist Church Rooms. Social entertainment, teas, and summer outings are arranged. A Chiropodist is in attendance.

The Darby and Joan Club hold weekly meetings at Church Lane Meeting Room.

Holidays at the seaside are arranged. There is a benevolent fund, and home visits are paid by members to those who are sick.

The Red Cross have for some time had weekly meetings for the “over sixties.” A room for card games—teas—piano, and a garden to sit in are the attractions, and, through the Guild of Social Welfare, holidays are arranged. The Red Cross also control a Home for the Aged at Uttoxeter.

The Littleworth Old Pensioners’ “Club” opens daily, and is held in a room in the Sports Pavilion used in connection with the Littleworth Public Bowling Green and Tennis Courts. It is restricted to the male sex. The members themselves look after the premises, and manage their own affairs.

Infectious Disease Hospitals.

The provision of accommodation for infectious cases is the responsibility of the Stafford and District Hospital Management Committee. During the year, cases from Stafford have been admitted to Hospitals as follows :—

Disease	Cases admitted to Hospitals		
	Kings-winford	Moxley	Bucknall
Scarlet Fever	11	2	5
Diphtheria		1	
Pneumonia			1
Dysentery		2	1
Measles	1		4

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

Under Hospital Board Management :—

Burton House (12 beds) and Fernleigh (5 beds).

There is also one private home with 2 beds.

Clinics.

Under Local Health Authority :—

School Clinic, Lammascote Road.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, North Walls.

Under Local Hospital Authority :—

Orthopaedic Clinic housed at the Welfare Centre,
North Walls.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, Mill Bank.

Venereal Disease Clinic at the General Infirmary.

Hospitals.

Staffordshire General Infirmary, Foregate Street, for
General Surgical and Medical cases. 159 beds.

Fernleigh, Marston Road, for chronic sick and maternity
cases. 151 beds.

St. George's Hospital, including premises formerly
known as Coton Hill. 1,237 beds.

Other Hospitals to which cases are referred are at
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester and North Staffs.
—Stoke.

Laboratory Facilities.

The analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs, etc., is
carried out by the County Council at their Laboratory in
Martin Street.

Over one thousand copies of bacteriological reports
including sputum, swabs, etc., were received during the year
from the National Public Health Laboratory Service,
Martin Street.

Royal Brine Baths.

I give below extracts from the Baths Superintendent's report :—

“Attendanees at the Royal Brine Baths for the year were :—

Private Brines	..	..	..	3,475
Brine Swim	..	..	..	4,071
Turkish (Ladies)	..	..		289
Private Wash Baths	..	..		24,907
Fresh-water Swim	..	..		92,514

“Attendanees show a large increase on the previous year, although, owing to the inelement weather and the closing of the swim for a time during 1950, a true comparison could not be obtained, but, comparing 1951 with 1949, the high rate of admission was maintained.”

Samples of water for Bacteriological examination were taken from the fresh water swimming baths and reported on as satisfactory.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

All dwelling-houses have an internal main supply laid on, with the exeption of those enumerated below :—

Houses dependant on well water	..	11
„ with stand pipes in yard	..	11
„ with supply in wash-house	..	44

Twenty-nine samples of water were submitted for baeteriological examination during the year, and the report for June is set out below :—

June, 1951	Milford Old Well	Milford New Well	Shugboro'	Town
Probable number of Coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil per 100 ml.

Quarterly samples are submitted for Analysis. Fifteen samples in all were taken, and the report for December is set out below :—

	Parts per 100,000			
	Samples taken at			
	Town 1	Milford Old Well 2	Milford New Well 3	Shug- borough Well 4
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F	30.5	49.5	20.5	19.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ..	Nil.	0.0016	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0008	0.0020	Nil.	Nil.
Nitric Nitrogen	0.20	0.50	0.05	0.25
Chlorine	5.80	11.55	1.90	3.60
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	0.012	0.039	Nil.	0.002
Injurious Metallic Contami- nation		None	None	None
Metallic Contamination	Minute trace of iron			
pH Value	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
Hardness before Boiling....	15.5°	17.5°	10.4°	8.8°
Hardness after boiling	9.5°	9.5°	5.2°	5.0°
Temporary Hardness	6.0°	8.0°	5.2°	3.8°
Appearance	Minute trace of suspended matter			
PLUMBO SOLVENCY				
Lead in solution	0.02	0.05	0.02	Nil.
Lead eroded	0.053	0.08	0.033	0.04

1.

This water is chemically satisfactory apart from the undesirable degree of lead erosion.

2.

This water is chemically satisfactory apart from the undesirable degree of action on lead.

3.

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

4.

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

The chemical report at the end of the year 1951 on the water supply was to the effect that the water had a plumbo solvent action ; this was disturbing and was followed up immediately. Further tests enabled the County Analyst to say that he was of the opinion that the Town water supply, while having some action on chemically clean lead, does not have a plumbo solvency action on ordinary lead service pipes, and that he is confirmed in this opinion by the fact that no lead has been found in samples of the Town water supply taken during the past year.

N.B.—Samples taken from Milford and Shugborough—chlorination was discontinued for the necessary samples to be taken.

The Water Engineer reports inter alia that—

“For the year ending 31st March, 1952, the total water consumption amounted to 779,109,000 gallons, an increase of over 50,000,000 gallons on the previous year. This represents 19.83 and 22.86 (total 42.69) gallons per head per day for domestic and trade purposes respectively. The population supplied is now over 50,000.

“Trade consumption increased by about 35,000,000 gallons and domestic consumption by 15,000,000 gallons during the year.

“The new 18in. diameter Trunk Main was officially opened on the 3rd October, 1951, and this has resulted in greatly improved pressures throughout the area of supply.

“Work on the new reservoir, which commenced on the 4th April, 1951, was seriously delayed from November onwards through lack of steel, but is now proceeding satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that it will be completed later this year.

“Rainfall for 1951 amounted to $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches, compared with an average of approximately 30 inches for the past thirty years.”

Drainage and Sewerage.

Since my 1950 report on the condition of the sewers in the town, the construction of additional houses and the provision of baths in the older type of houses, has further increased the flow in the sewers. The drainage and sewerage in the town generally, and especially at the North End, has reached such a degree that the overloading of the sewers is serious.

2,933 yards of Foul Water Sewers and 4,027 yards of Surface Water Sewers were completed during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Sewage Disposal Works.

The Borough Surveyor reports that work is proceeding as quickly as possible on the design of the construction work for the proposed Sewage Disposal Works. Tenders have been accepted for the Disposal Works machinery, and tenders are at present being obtained for the pumping machinery at the Lammascote Road Depot and the New Sewage Works.

Closet Accommodation.

There are approximately 737 waste water closets in the Borough, 33 pail closets, and 1 privy midden. The drains of 126 houses discharge into cesspits.

The number of waste water closets substituted during the year by water closets with flushing apparatus was 60, and a grant of 50/- to encourage owners of property to abolish this type of obsolete and insanitary closet was still available during the year.

The Sanitary Inspectors supervised the clearing of 953 closet stoppages which affected 2,492 houses.

When stoppages are found to be caused by rags or other unsuitable articles, the occupiers are warned by a letter as to their responsibility regarding the use of closets and drains.

Smoke Abatement (Industrial Chimneys).

In last year's report the three Salt Works at Stafford were mentioned regarding the smoke nuisance from twenty chimneys and the action taken.

Further progress has taken place during the year. At one firm, Niagara Sprinkler Stokers have been fitted to two pans ; at another company's Works one pan has been fitted with an underfeed stoker. Satisfactory results have been obtained, and further underfeed stokers are in course of installation.

The slow introduction of modern means and methods of firing at the Salt Works may be excused up to the present on account of the cost and that the innovation pressed for by this department has been somewhat experimental in character. In view of the satisfactory report mentioned above, the firms should not require further prompting, and the new methods should be speedily introduced throughout the works.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The tabular statement below contains the number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors with the number of notices served and the result of such notices.

	No. of Inspection s	De- fects	No. of Notices.			
			In- formal 1	Stat- utory 2	Complied with	
					1	2
DWELLINGHOUSES :—						
Repairs to dwellinghouses	1624	116	114	18	89	17
Houses requiring cleans- ing and verminous houses	35	35	35	—	35	—
Sanitary conveniences ..	332	64	64	3	53	3
House drainage defects ..	876	86	86	8	77	8
Defective yard pavements	11	—	—	—	—	—
Dustbins	860	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulation of refuse ..	20	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	41	—	—	—	—	—
Water supply	37	—	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workshops..	23	14	14	—	14	—
Bakehouses	31	8	8	—	8	—
Slaughterhouses.....	914	—	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	35	8	8	—	8	—
Offensive Trades	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies	14	7	7	—	7	—
Piggeries and Stables	159	25	21	—	13	—
Shops or premises where food is sold or prepared ..	429	105	105	—	98	—
Market Inspections	42	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Shops	35	2	2	—	2	—
Cafes	35	3	3	—	3	—
Public Houses	9	4	3	—	3	—
Cinemas	1	—	—	—	—	—
Visits to infectious cases ..	57	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations.....	102	5	5	—	2	—
Other nuisances	83	10	10	—	10	—
Rehousing of Families	575	—	—	—	—	—
Caravans	34	1	1	—	—	—
Refuse tips.....	14	—	—	—	—	—
	6430	494	487	29	423	28

Factory Act, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138	18	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)....	7	—	—	—
Total.....	157	23	4	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases found				Prose- cutions
	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness.....	6	6	—	2	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective	5	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	12	—	4	—

In the August list required by Section 110(1)(c) Factory Act, 1937, one outworker was engaged in the making, etc., of wearing apparel.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The disinfestation of verminous houses is being effected by the extensive use of D.D.T. powder and preparations containing at least 5% D.D.T. in solution.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	10
Number of houses other than Council Houses	23
Total number disinfested	.. .. . 33

The public are advised as to the use of modern insecticides to deal with household pests.

All tenants that are allocated Corporation houses are visited by a Sanitary Inspector, and their rooms examined for any vermin infestation. A clearance certificate is then issued to the appropriate Department before re-housing. 575 visits were paid.

Refuse Disposal.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is responsible for keeping the refuse tips free from rat infestation, and for the prevention of any nuisance arising from flies, etc., breeding thereon.

In the spring of each year the tips at Riverway and Silkmere are extensively dusted with Gammexane powder. Treatment is continued weekly throughout the summer months.

The method has now been in use for six years, and has been found to be effective.

Dustbins.

A scheme became operative as from the 1st July, 1950, whereby worn out dustbins for the reception of house refuse be provided, as necessary, by the Council under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, the whole of the cost of this service being charged to the General Rate Fund.

During the year, 1951, 694 new dustbins were provided, and, since the operation of the scheme, 994 dustbins have been issued.

Offensive Trades.

The two offensive trades on the Register are :—

1 Rag and Bone Merchant and 1 Gut Scraper.

Bye-Law as to the Keeping of Pigs.

In October the Public Health Committee were advised that the bye-law (which had not been enforced during the War years), regarding the keeping of pigs at least 90ft. from any premises used for human habitation, should again be brought into force. The distance was one, included in the bye-law adopted by the Council in May, 1928.

The Council resolved that, with effect from 1st April, 1952, the above bye-law be enforced in its entirety, and that existing pig-keepers affected thereby be informed accordingly.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is the Authorised Pest Officer, and is assisted by a Pest Operator.

In connection with pre-baiting and poisoning of rats, the Pest Operator paid 831 visits to premises, and the following quantities of prepared poison bait has been eaten by rats.

	lbs.	ozs.
Containing Arsenic	10	12
Containing Zinc Phosphide	44	8
Containing Red Squill	31	0
Containing Mafantu	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Estimated number of rats killed in 1951 .. 2,948.

SECTION D—HOUSING.

The repairs to dwellinghouses continue to give the department cause for concern.

Through lack of materials and cost of repairs to old sub-standard property, the reluctance of landlords to incur heavy expenditure can be understood. The need for structural alterations and improvements which are desirable to good class property is also not proceeding. The necessity of a bath for every dwelling-house cannot be denied, a provision long overdue in houses with a life of some years to come. It may not be sufficiently well known that a landlord can increase the rent for such structural improvements, and thus bring such good-class property up to a standard similar to that provided in a municipal house as constructed today.

Eighteen Corporation and four privately-owned unfit houses were demolished during the year.

Mr. Higson, the Borough Surveyor, summarises the Housing programme as follows :—

HOUSES ERECTED BETWEEN 1.1.51 and 31.12.51.

Corporation Houses	..	..	..	240
Other Houses	..	..	..	59

HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON 31.12.51.

Corporation Houses	..	..	..	110
Other Houses	..	..	..	31

HOUSES ERECTED FROM 1945 TO 31.12.51.

Corporation Houses :—

Permanent	..	..	..	..	1359
Temporary	..	..	..	..	225
Flats (conversions)	..	..	..	..	14
					—————
					1598
Other Houses	..	..	..	..	339

HOUSES ERECTED BY AIR MINISTRY UP TO

31.12.51	..	..	..	..	..	151
						—————
						490
						—————
						2088
						=====

The following table, supplied by the Housing Manager, compares applications on the books for November, 1950, and November, 1951. It is understood that these applications include many from outside the Borough.

Analysis of Housing Applications :

HOUSEHOLDERS

Date	Man and wife	Man, wife and one child	Man, wife and two children	Man, wife and three children	Man, wife and four children	Man, wife and five children	Man, wife and six children	TOTAL
Nov. 1951	116	232	198	71	21	13	5	656
Nov. 1950	152	292	232	90	32	13	14	825
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	36	60	34	19	11	—	9	169

LODGERS

Date	Man and wife	Man, wife and one child	Man, wife and two children	Man, wife and three children	Man, wife and four children	Man, wife and five children	Man, wife and six children	TOTAL
Nov. 1951	406	322	87	15	7	—	3	840
Nov. 1950	475	530	105	17	7	4	1	1,139
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Decrease	69	208	18	2	—	4	—	299

Total Householders	..	..	..	..	..	656
Total Lodgers	..	..	..	..	..	840
Grand Total, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	1,496
Grand Total, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	1,964
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	468

As a result of the recent review of our waiting list we have placed on a suspended file :—

Householders	..	181
Lodgers	.. ..	381
<hr/>		
Total	.. ..	562

Moveable Dwellings.

Seven licences were granted to “site” trailer caravans for limited periods. There is no licensed camping ground in the Borough.

The Public Health Committee has considered the possibility of a Corporation site, but such land as would be suitable had already been earmarked for the erection of Corporation houses.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The table on page 17 enumerates the visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to bakehouses, fried fish shops, dairies, premises where cooked meals are prepared, ice-cream makers, and all shops where food is sold.

The number of visits to the Government-controlled slaughterhouse in Red Lion Street—914—indicates that every effort was made to achieve 100% inspection of animals slaughtered there.

In connection with the clean handling of foods and the sterilisation of utensils, five cafes were specially visited—knives, forks, spoons, cups, plates, and other utensils, were swabbed, and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were highly satisfactory.

At one cafe in particular, where a large number of dinners are served, knives, forks, and spoons, after thorough cleansing, are put into a vessel of boiling water before placing in front of the customer ; plates are inserted in a hot oven—these when removed are very hot. A practise to be commended.

During the year printed display cards were sent to proprietors of food shops advising owners of dogs against taking them into such shops. A circular was also enclosed with the card pointing out the necessity of hygienic premises and personal cleanliness of the staff.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, which became operative as from October, 1949, six licences are issued for premises registered as dairies (not being dairy farms) and to 35 persons to carry on the trade of distributors.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of persons issued with Dealers' Licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk ..	= 1
Number of persons issued with Supplementary Licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk	= 5
Number of persons issued with Dealers' Licences for the sale of Accredited milk	= 0

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of persons issued with Dealers' Licences for the sale of Pasteurised milk	= 13
Number of persons issued with Dealers' Licences for the sale of Sterilised milk	= 8
Number of persons issued with Dealers' Licences to use designation, Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	= 15
Number of persons issued with Supplementary Licences for the sale of Pasteurised milk	= 7
Number of persons issued with Supplementary Licences for the sale of Sterilised milk	= 1
Number of persons issued with Supplementary Licences to use designation Tuberculin Tested milk (Pasteurised)	= 6

In addition, four dairy farmers retail milk within the Borough.

Samples of milk were taken from retailers as follows :—

	Number
PRODUCER-RETAILERS :	
Milk from own cows	46
Milk from cows of other producers	45
RETAILERS :	
Dairies in Borough receiving milk from cowkeepers outside the Borough	82
Dairies outside the Borough receiving milk from keepers within the Borough	—
Dairies outside the Borough receiving milk from cowkeepers outside the Borough	39

Sampling.

The examination of samples submitted for bacterial content and tubercle bacilli are carried out by the County Council, and the results are set out below :—

Designation	No. of samples taken	Cleanliness		Tuberculosis	
		Satis.	Unsatis. Methylene Blue test	Neg.	Pos.
Tuberculin Tested	54	37	2	15	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	18	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ..	82	77	2	3	—
Accredited ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sterilised	5	5	—	—	—
Undesignated ..	52	27	6	19	—
	212	127	10	37	—

The reports can be considered to be very satisfactory. Action taken is as follows :—

Where the milk is found to be unsatisfactory as to cleanliness and not of good keeping quality, the suppliers are notified, and contact is made with the County Agricultural Officer of the Agricultural Executive Committee.

Where samples fail as to pasteurisation, the Authority responsible for the satisfactory running of the pasteurisation plant is informed.

It has not been necessary to take any local action under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Meat and Other Foods.

At Stafford there is one Government-controlled slaughter-house which supplies Stafford Rural, Rugeley, and parts of Cannock Rural District, in addition to Stafford Borough.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 18 licences were issued to fit and proper persons to slaughter animals for human food. A number of men included in the above figure are not employed at slaughterhouses, but are butchers' assistants who slaughter pigs privately and use humane killers.

CARCASES RECEIVED, INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,280	1,744	1,443	11,407	6,755
Number inspected	3,280	1,744	1,443	11,407	6,755
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	13	27	29	35
Portions of carcasses with organs	10	19	1	29	18
Organs only	831	897	2	317	227
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20.64	43.7	2.03	3.23	3.45
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	11	56	5	—	7
Portions of carcasses with organs	13	42	—	—	2
Organs only	297	1,262	—	—	416
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.76	38.42	0.3	—	3.95
Casualty animals received	58	114	91	142	301

The total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 53 tons 14 cwts. 55 lbs.

Although 38.42% of cows were affected with Tuberculosis, in only 5.6% of cases was it considered necessary to condemn the carcass or portions of a carcass, as the condition was restricted to one or more of the organs.

Similarly, only 1.84% of the cows affected with disease other than Tuberculosis necessitated the whole or part of a carcase being condemned. A large proportion of cattle (particularly imported Irish cattle) had Distomatosis (liver flukes), necessitating the condemnation of part or whole of the liver.

234 Certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by provision merchants in the town. The principal items were :— 93 tins milk, 637 tins meat, 1,028 tins vegetables, 357 tins fish, 2,624 tins and jars of fruit and preserves, 86½ stones fish. 53 other certificates were issued for sundry items.

Regular inspections have been made of the foodstuffs exposed for sale in the Market.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausages, etc.	..	..	24
Manufacture and sale of ice cream	..	..	13
Sale only of ice cream	..	..	20
Sale of ice-cream in pre-packed containers	..		65
Storage of ice-cream	..	..	2
Fish frying	..	..	28
Shops which are visited to which Section 13 applies	..	..	154

Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing cleanly conditions in the handling of foodstuffs and their wrapping, delivery, sale and exposure for sale, came into operation within the Borough on the 16th day of April, 1950.

All premises, for which the Byelaws were enforceable, were inspected, and a copy of the Byelaws handed to the person in charge.

The County Medical Officer has supplied the following information regarding food samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

“Milk : 86—all genuine.

Processed Cheese : 6—3 genuine, 3* adulterated.

*The three adulterated samples contained slightly excess moisture.

General Foods : 32, all genuine, as follows :—

Cheese, Mixed Peel, Glace Cherries, Seed Tapioca, Gravy Salt, Semolina, Arrowroot, Treacle, Apple Purce, Sponge Pudding Mixture, Self-Raising Flour, “Cakeoma,” Maccdoine, Baked Beans, Dried Parsley and Thyme, Vermicelli, Table Jelly, Table Salt, White Pepper, Tea, Vegetable Soup, Pearl Barley, Ice-Cream.”

Ice Cream.

Samples are frequently taken to determine the wholesomeness of the product, and submitted to the Laboratory for testing ; the results are tabulated into four grades. Grades 3 and 4, if repeated consistently, indicate an unsatisfactory product.

LABORATORY REPORTS ON ICE CREAM (1951)					
	Ice Cream made within the Borough		Ice Cream made outside the Borough		Total
	Heat Treated	Cold Mix	Heat Treated	Cold Mix	
Grade 1	4	7	6	—	17
Grade 2	2	—	3	—	5
Grade 3	1	—	1	—	2
Grade 4	2	1	1	—	4

Food Poisoning.

One case of food poisoning of the typhi-murium group in a child of 10 years was notified.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(see Table 5, page 37).

Diphtheria.

One case, a child aged 8, who recovered (immunised three years previously), was notified during the year. Although Diphtheria immunisation is now a function of the

County Council, statistics for the Borough have been obtained, and are set out below.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1951.

School.	Immunised.	Children re-immunised.
St. Austin's	7	27
St. Leonard's Avenue .	3	48
Forebridge	2	14
Corporation St. Infants	15	70
Littleworth	6	18
Tenter Banks	23	35
Holmcroft	—	33
Stone Road	21	52
St. Patrick's Junior ...	4	24
Rising Brook	9	84
Silkmere Primary.....	10	43
Flash Ley	—	29
Schools outside the Borough	1	2
Welfare Centre	128	10
General Practitioners ..	321	39
Day Nursery	—	—
Total	550	528

Scarlet Fever.

There were 67 cases notified as against 125 last year. There were no deaths.

Eighteen cases were removed to Hospital.

In six instances more than one case occurred in one family.

The disease was generally mild in character.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases were notified from Hospital.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-six cases were notified, one fatal. The main incidence occurred in the first half of the year. Age distribution was not that of an epidemic.

Smallpox and Poliomyelitis.

No cases of these diseases were notified during the year.

Dysentery.

As reported in my Annual Report last year, a very mild form of Sonne Dysentery was prevalent from November, 1950, until March, 1951.

Fifty-eight cases were notified for the year, of which 38 occurred in the first quarter. Arising from the follow up of these cases 38 additional carriers or symptom-less cases were discovered, and 622 specimens were collected for bacteriological examination. Families were kept under observation for periods varying from 2 to 28 weeks.

Multiple cases, 22 in all, occurred in eight families and in 36 cases it was confined to the original case. No source of the original infection was found.

The procedure is to visit the family on receipt of notification, and to obtain specimens for bacteriological examination from all members of the household. The collection of specimens is continued until negative reports are obtained. The original case throughout is under the control of the family doctor until clinical symptoms have ceased and a negative report obtained. Relapse cases and positive contacts are referred to their doctor, and he is kept informed of the bacteriological reports.

Measles.

Commencing in January, rising to its peak in the last week in May and first in June, the total number of cases notified was 352—they were generally mild in character.

Whooping Cough.

There were 222 cases reported this year, with one death. The outbreak extended from early January to the end of May. New cases gradually declined in numbers and ceased in December.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Two cases were notified, neither fatal, one being a child and the other an adult.

Tuberculosis.

From 1889 to 1899, Stafford had one of the highest death rates from this disease in the country, approximately three dying, all ages, of this disease per 1,000 of the population. It gradually came down to 1.34 in 1900, to 1.04 in 1920, 0.53 in 1940, and 0.07 in 1952.

A Mass Radiographical survey was carried out during the year. It was wide in its scope, and approximately one-fifth of the population responded. Dr. McCarthy, Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, who carried out the survey, has sent me his findings from which the following interesting and important points have been abstracted.

“Only two female cases remain under observation for tuberculosis, and it is, therefore, possible to comment on the low incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis found, namely, 2.2 per thousand examines as compared with the national figure of 3.8 per thousand. It is also much lower than our average for Staffordshire, which is 4.2 per thousand. Of the male cases still under observation at the General Hospital, one is almost certainly a lung carcinoma in an old man.”

He also adds :—

“In view of the considerable propaganda which has surrounded leather workers recently, and the interest which has been aroused by the Medical Research Council’s survey in Northamptonshire, it should be noted, that, in spite of the fact that the total number X-rayed at the Lotus factory is too small to produce figures of statistical significance, only one case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was found in the 806 employees X-rayed. It would thus seem that the adverse factors which the authors of the survey noted in Northampton, do not apply to the model Lotus factory in Stafford.”

The survey included 4,784 males and 3,020 females, and, of these, 8.5% were found to have some abnormality or disease of the chest. Actual cases with post primary lesions of Tuberculosis discovered were 12 males and 3 females and one female with an active primary lesion.

Of the 694 children examined, no active cases of disease were discovered.

Analysis of new cases and deaths during the calendar year, 1951, and for 10 years preceding.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1951 . .	15	18	1	1	2	1	—	—
Totals for Years 1941 to 1950								
1950	9	7	1	4	6	3	1	—
1949	16	8	3	1	6	5	1	—
1948	16	6	6	4	7	2	—	1
1947	11	5	1	1	13	6	1	—
1946	10	7	1	1	6	3	—	1
1945	6	9	3	2	10	4	1	1
1944	13	2	3	6	10	5	1	2
1943	12	10	5	5	9	9	2	1
1942	15	5	3	2	12	5	5	3
1941	14	18	2	2	7	9	2	3
Ten year aver- age, 1941–50	12.2	7.7	2.8	2.8	8.6	5.1	1.4	1.2
Ten year average, pre-war (1929–38)	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7

The death rates (all forms) per 1,000 of the population were:
1930, 0.9 1940, 0.53 1950, 0.25 1951, 0.07

The “ Balance Sheet ” for the Register may be given as follows :—

On Register at Jan. 1st	162	Deaths	3
Notifications	30	Recovered	28
Transfers	5	Left district, address unknown	5
		1 notified T.B. patient died from other disease	1
		On Register at Dec. 31st	160
	197		197

Admissions to, and discharges from, Institutions were notified as follows :—

	Admissions		Discharges	
“Fernleigh,” Marston Road	..	2	..	—
Groundslow Sanatorium	..	1	..	1
The Limes, Himley	3	..	1
Prestwood Sanatorium	..	1	..	—

HEALTH VISITING.—Domiciliary visits are made by the County Health Visitors.

Public Health Propaganda.

In April this year a modified publicity campaign was instituted, drawing attention to the dangers of Venereal diseases. Letters were sent to all general practitioners and Personnel Managers of Factories in the Borough requesting that posters, enclosed with the letter, be placed in a prominent position in their waiting rooms and on notice boards. (Co-operation in this matter was given by all concerned.)

Talks to small societies on various health subjects were given by the staff. Publicity as to Diphtheria was given in the press, and the Health Visitors, as a matter of routine, give advice on the subject.

MORTUARY.

Bodies admitted to the Public Mortuary as under :—

Borough Residents	..	..	..	..	28
Non-residents who died in the Borough	..			..	1
Brought in from outside the Borough	..			..	16
Non-civilians	..	..	..	..	—
					—
					45
Post-mortem examinations	..	..	..	..	26

Table 1.—Births and Stillbirths

Year	STAFFORD BOROUGH.				Birth Rate for Smaller Towns of England and Wales
	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Still Births	Still Birth Rate	
1942 ..	667	18.0	18	26	15.8
1943 ..	661	18.3	23	33	16.5
1944 ..	720	20.7	19	26	17.6
1945 ..	635	18.8	18	27	19.2
1946 ..	685	19.4	26	36	21.3
1947 ..	703	19.7	19	26	22.2
1948 ..	686	18.2	23	32	19.2
1949 ..	755	19.5	17	22	18.0
1950 ..	638	15.9	17	25	16.8
1951 ..	701	17.4	19	20	16.7

Table 2.—Infant mortality for 1951 and previous ten years

Year	Live Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1000 births
1941 ..	596	12	20	26	42
1942 ..	667	25	37	35	52
1943 ..	661	17	25	30	45
1944 ..	720	15	21	20	27
1945 ..	635	19	29	30	47
1946 ..	685	16	23	27	39
1947 ..	703	14	19	24	34
1948 ..	686	11	16	19	27
1949 ..	755	11	14	16	21
1950 ..	638	6	9	13	20
Average for 10 years	675	14.6	21.3	24	35.4
1951 ..	701	16	22.8	24	34.2

Table 3.—Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases.

	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	STAFFORD 1951 1950	
	Rates per 1,000		Populat	ion :—
Live Births	15.5	16.7	17.4	15.9
Still Births.....	0.36	0.38	.474	.424
DEATHS.				
All Causes	12.5	12.5	10.3	9.43
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	—	0.02
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	—
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Pneumonia.....	0.61	0.63	0.22	0.24
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	—	—
Influenza.....	0.38	0.38	0.22	—
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.31	0.07	0.24
NOTIFICATIONS.				
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) Paralytic....	0.03	0.03	—	0.22
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.03	—	0.09
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	1.11	1.20	1.67	3.12
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	—	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.12	—	0.02
Pneumonia	0.99	0.96	0.89	0.74
Whooping Cough	3.87	4.00	5.53	1.42
Measles	14.07	14.82	8.77	18.12
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.14
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	—	—
	Rates per 1,000		Live Bi	rths :—
Deaths under one year of age	29.6	27.6	34.2	20.37
Deaths from Diarrhœa and En- teritis under two years of age	1.4	1.0	.12	0.09
Rates per 1,000 Total	Births (Live and		Still):—	
Notifications (Corrected)				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	8.08	2.08	12.5

The rates apply to the civilian population only.

The 148 Smaller Towns have resident populations of 25,000 to 50,000 ; Stafford is one of these.

Table 4.—Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death.

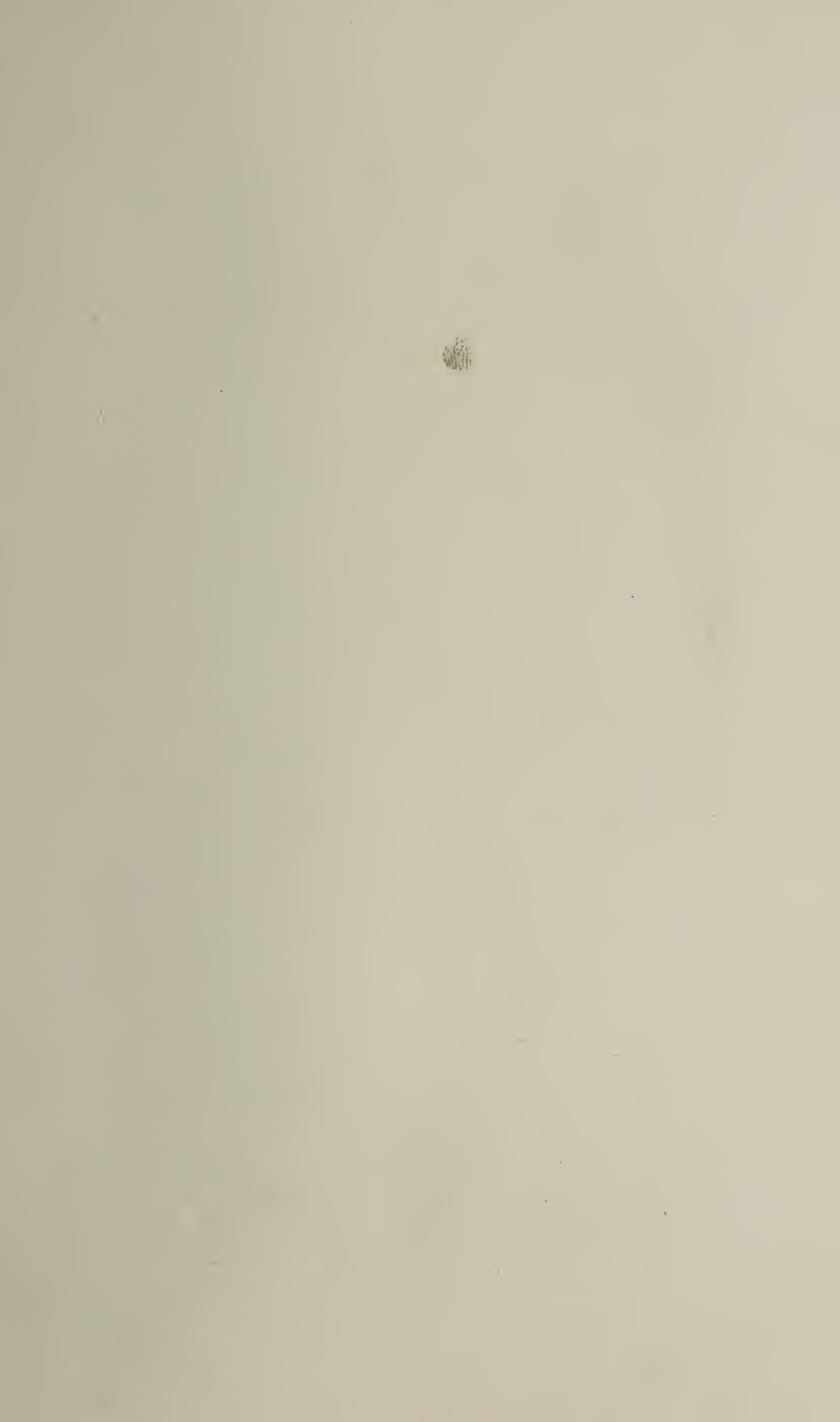
Causes of Death	Total	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	2	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm lung, bronchus	7	6	1
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	8	1	7
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	6	—	6
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	46	29	17
Influenza	9	4	5
Diabetes	3	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	44	22	22
Coronary disease, angina	45	31	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease	11	2	9
Other Heart Disease	109	53	56
Other circulatory Diseases	7	3	4
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	1
Pneumonia '	9	6	3
Bronchitis	23	11	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	47	24	23
Motor Vehicle accidents	5	5	—
All other accidents	5	4	1
Suicide	5	2	3
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS	416	218	198

Ward distribution of deaths :—

North, 87 ; South, 85 ; East, 112 ; West, 78 ; Bas-
wich, 54.

Table 5.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1951.

Notifiable Diseases	At all Ages	Case Distribution as to Wards				Marston Road Hosp.	Gen. Infirm.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—45	45—65	65 & over	Removed to Isolation Hospital
		North	South	East	West	Baswick														
Scarlet Fever Cases .. Deaths	67 —	6 —	11 —	19 —	14 —	17 —	— —	— —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	28 —	4 —	1 —	— —	4 —	— —	— —	18 —
Pneumonia Cases .. Deaths	36 1	10 —	4 —	11 1	11 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	6 —	2 —	— —	2 —	6 —	7 —	11 1	1 —
Puerperal Pyrexia Cases .. Deaths	2 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —
Measles Cases .. Deaths	352 —	23 —	93 —	45 —	78 —	113 —	— —	8 —	71 —	51 —	55 —	83 —	80 —	— —	2 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	5 —
Whooping Cough Cases .. Deaths	222 —	25 —	30 —	32 —	73 —	62 —	— —	19 —	63 —	37 —	36 —	35 —	30 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Dysentery Cases .. Deaths	58 —	9 —	6 —	13 —	23 —	7 —	— —	2 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	4 —	14 —	1 —	2 —	— —	6 —	6 —	— —	3 —
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